

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News
From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

The News Item of Nations and
Condensed
for Our Busy Readers.

The presence of the Kaiser in the Champagne region, about to enter the officers' headquarters in the Champagne region.

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IRRIGATIONISTS CONVENE

Urge State Guaranty of Bonds for New
Projects With Cheap Money—
Rural Credits Included.

Portland — Co-operation among all interests affected in irrigation enterprises and government and state guaranties of interest on bond issues are the features on which are centered the deliberations of the Fifth Annual Oregon Irrigation Congress, in session here this week. The Jones bill, which proposes to provide for governmental underwriting of irrigation bonds, will be an active issue. A sentiment to promote the movement providing for an initiative law to get the state to make guaranties also was evident.

E. G. Hopson, consulting engineer for the United States reclamation service, spoke in behalf of a movement to put irrigation enterprises on a firmer basis than they have occupied under the Carey act. More co-operation among state, federal and individual interests, and to establish the confidence of Eastern investors in irrigation enterprises, he said, were prime necessities. He said Western irrigation enterprises needed to be popularized in the minds of Western people, as well as Eastern investors. He declared he believed few enterprises would be developed by private capital.

"Congress will give aid sooner when it feels that the Western states are co-operating dollar for dollar," he said. Governor James Withycombe spoke in a similar vein on co-operation and urged the reduction of overhead expenses in handling projects.

"The land must be made available for the man with \$500 as much as for the man with \$50,000," he declared.

The Oregon Irrigation congress substantially committed itself to this line of action in the unanimous demonstrations that followed the recommendations of Senator I. N. Day and other speakers before its second day meeting.

L. A. Hunt, of Lower Bridge, said that a resolution embodying this idea had already been prepared and submitted to the resolutions committee and will be introduced in the report of the committee.

It was Senator Day's address that crystallized the sentiments that have been expressed since the beginning of the congress and directed them into a definitely indicated line of action.

Plainly and unequivocally he declared himself in favor of state guaranties of irrigation and drainage bonds, and in favor of the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of a system of rural credits.

"To secure cheap money for the development of irrigation and drainage," he said, "the security must be simple and the payment of interest sure. This can be secured only by either the nation or the state standing back of the projects."

"Why wait action of congress? Why not unite with the farmer of Western Oregon and put the state back of the bonds? The bonds, to get the United States back of them, must be good; then why, if the bonds are good enough for the United States, are they not good enough for the state?"

"When you have brought water to the land, you must have a man to farm it, and how is he to get and pay for it? He cannot pay for discounted bonds, high interest charge and short-term payments."

"Before any progress can be had in that direction, some system of farm credit must be adopted, which will add to his purchasing on long term, easy payments."

"Rural credits are essential to the success of any irrigation scheme on an extensive scale."

"We have Eastern Oregon asking for aid for drainage, and both wanting cheap money. We have many men seeking homes. Why not unite all these and seek relief through the ballot?"

"Why not put the state back of these projects?"

Mr. Day agreed with the other speakers at the congress that the Jones bill providing for government backing of irrigation projects is an excellent bill and expressed the hope that it would be passed by congress.

"But if it fails," he cried, "are you members of this Irrigation Congress going to let even another year elapse before taking steps to secure the relief that the situation demands?"

"The thing to do is to stop marking time and get into a united campaign to carry through the measure which, by

insuring state backing of the projects, will make possible the development immediately of the irrigation and drainage projects of the state."

J. T. Hinkle, who preceded Mr. Day, had touched upon the apparent lack of public sympathy with the irrigation movement, and the failure of a bill embodying much the ideas advanced by Mr. Day to be carried in the last election by a referendum vote. Mr. Day replied to this by asserting that public sentiment has to be educated, and that if the irrigationists let a single set-back stop them they will never get what they are after.

O. C. Leiter, secretary of the resolutions committee of the congress, addressed publicly before the congress, questions to Mr. Day, C. C. Chapman and Mr. Hinkle.

He asked Mr. Hinkle if the bill he had mentioned had been supported by an active campaign, to which Mr. Hinkle replied negatively. He asked C. C. Chapman if the Chamber of Commerce would favor any kind of a measure providing for rural credits and state guaranties of irrigation and drainage bonds, and if before the adjournment of this congress the Chamber would indicate the nature of a bill it would lend its support and endorsement.

Mr. Chapman, while expressing doubt that the Chamber would give a hasty decision in favor of any resolution the congress might see fit to adopt, believed that it would give the most careful consideration to any measure proposed and take the position which seemed best for the State of Oregon at large.

He said that he believed the Chamber would not endorse the measure until the form of the bills proposed had been submitted to it.

O. Laugard asserted that he had information from officials of the Chamber to the effect that it will probably support any action taken by the congress, but recommended that the bill be prepared first and then submitted to the Chamber for its endorsement.

The responses of Senator Day to inquiries from Mr. Leiter brought out a definite outline of procedure whereby the measures might be passed by the people of the state of Oregon.

Mr. Day urged that a joint committee, composed of representatives from the irrigation congress and farmers of the Willamette valley interested in drainage, granges and farmers' unions, be organized to prepare a draft of bills providing for the state guaranties of bonds and the development of a system of rural credits.

This committee would also circulate petitions to put the measure on the ballot and raise, by soliciting subscriptions, a fund of \$50,000 to conduct the campaign in its behalf.

"Will Mr. Day help such a movement financially and personally?" asked Mr. Leiter.

"Whether the measure be adopted or not, whether the people pass the bill or not, I am for this measure," replied Mr. Day.

"I am willing to go in, if the movement is initiated, and give to the support of the bill all the time and means I am able to carry it through. The man who wants to take up a measure for the benefit of the state until he is certain of success immediately is of little use, and I would just as leave pioneer this bill as any other that means the development of Oregon and the bettering of the conditions of living for its citizens."

The whole attitude of the congress during the discussion was intensely enthusiastic and, while the movement in support of the Jones bill will go on probably as powerfully as ever, the disposition of the congress, as a result of the session, appears to be to proceed along the lines of state aid at the same time, so that if the Jones bill fails, it still will have a definite and constructive program to carry forward.

The principal resolutions will probably be those endorsing the Jones bill, and urging the organization of a campaign for the proposed state measure.

The engineering and legal phases of irrigation development were considered at the morning session, the principal speakers being Judge Carroll S. Graves, of Seattle; Attorney General G. M. Brown, and L. M. Rice, irrigation engineer, of Seattle.

O. Laugard spoke in the afternoon on "Is the Irrigation District a Solution of the Problem?" and he also gave a brief report of the meeting of the International Irrigation Congress in San Francisco December 2 and 3.

San Francisco is First.

San Francisco — San Francisco was ranked first among 18 leading cities of the United States in expenditures for school improvements and equipments and 13th in the amount spent on operation for each pupil, according to figures announced Thursday by persons interested in a survey of the city schools to be undertaken soon by Philander O. Claxton, United States commissioner of education. The statistics were compiled by the Russell Sage Foundation during a survey of schools in Cleveland.

NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest
About Oregon

Complete Winter Short Course Program Ready for Distribution

Corvallis — Complete programs of the Agricultural College Winter Short course have been issued and are now ready for distribution. An examination of this program shows that the work provided has a more close and vital relation to the practical work of farmers and other industrialists than that of any hitherto offered by the college. It shows clearly that more emphasis is to be placed on actual training, with just enough instruction in principles to make the training constructive in right methods. Group courses, rather than merely elective subjects, are offered, although permission to make selection is allowed.

As an inducement to make their work specific students are offered groups of studies intimately related, from which selections may be made. Upon completion of satisfactory work in any of these courses students will be given certificates of the amount and character of the work done. This is a new idea in Short Course work and is expected to add a great deal to the intensive character of the work. It will also serve to keep the regular short course students properly classified for more progressive work in succeeding years.

The group courses are as follows:

Agronomy, animal husbandry, agronomy and dairy husbandry, creamery and dairy husbandry, domestic art, domestic science, horticulture, and industrial arts. Some courses are comprised of subjects that are required in some of the other courses, but it is only when the entire work of a selected course is completed that certificates will be issued. Some of the subjects listed are optional and need not be taken to complete the course.

The course in agronomy includes work in soil fertility, field crops, farm management, irrigation and drainage, farm machines, field crop pests and field crop diseases. It will be seen that it is designed for the general farmer whose interests are chiefly in crop production.

The course in agronomy, livestock and dairying is the most general of all, and consists of the subjects that must be considered in growing crops, raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and in dairy production. Livestock judging, stock feeding, dairy herd management, judging dairy cattle, and diseases of livestock, are substituted for farm machinery and field crop pests in the agronomy course.

The creamery and dairying course is open to those who have had at least six months successful experience in a creamery or cheese factory. It is so arranged that butter or cheese making can be made the major subject. Bacteriology of milk and creamery tests are subjects of the course.

The course in domestic art was provided for those who are primarily interested in sewing and garment-making and in household decorations. It is divided into two parts, one of elementary work for beginners and other of advanced work for those who have had successful experience. Dressmaking, decorative needle work and millinery are the subjects.

The domestic science course is arranged to meet the need of persons primarily interested in food preparation and related subjects. Subjects are, advanced food preparation, elementary food preparation, housewifery, camp cookery and home nursing. Housewifery is replaced by house administration during the last two weeks.

The course in horticulture will train students in application of scientific principles to orcharding.

This plan will be especially emphasized in pruning instruction, small classes being organized each under the personal direction of an expert pruner who will supervise the work and advise the students as to the principles upon which the prunings are made. It is the aim of the department to make this part of the work so complete and practical that orchard men who take the course can return to their own orchards and apply the principles practiced in the class work.

Orchard problems will be discussed by Professor Lewis, whose study of the situation in Oregon includes a critical examination of almost one thousand orchards. Vegetable gardening and landscaping will also be included in this course. Other subjects are special horticulture, bee culture, spraying, plant diseases and insect pests of orchard and garden.

\$2000 Paid in Bounties.

Salem — For 20,000 gopher and mole scalps, which were brought into the office of County Clerk Gehlar this week, residents of Marion county received \$2000. Monday was the first day when the bounty of 10 cents a scalp became payable, and persons who have been slaughtering the animals rushed in to collect on the rodents they possessed. All available space in the clerk's office was taken with baskets of the scalps.

Claude Harris, of this city, brought in 1456 gopher and mole scalps and received \$145.60.

Coon Hunters Rejoice at Snow.

Monmouth — Coon hunters in this vicinity are rejoicing over the recent snowfall on account of the advantage of snow in tracking the shy animals to their trees. Previous to this winter many of the ring-tailed creatures have been captured by hunters in the woods of the surrounding country.

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GERMAN KAISER



In this, the latest photograph of the kaiser to come from the front, the German ruler, seen near the right, is about to enter the officers' headquarters in the Champagne region.

CAPTURED BY THE TEUTONS IN SERBIA



Photograph taken during the Teutonic drive through Serbia, showing captured Serbian soldiers being marched in the early morning to a detention camp. Among them are women, for the Serbian women fought as stubbornly as the men.

QUEEN OF BELGIUM IS UNTERRIFIED

SHE FOUGHT FOR RUSSIA



Regardless of the German air raids in the vicinity of the hospitals behind the Belgian front, the queen of Belgium keeps on her work of visiting the wounded. The photograph shows the queen with Prince Alexander of Teck at a review of the regiment in which Crown Prince Leopold, the son of the queen, is enlisted as a private.

BRITISH PREPARED FOR COLD WEATHER



The men and officers in the British trenches are well prepared for their two enemies, King Frost and exploding German shells. The picture shows a group of British officers wearing their new steel helmets and their winter fur coats.

There is a story connected with the Russian prisoner who is shown here in the custody of Teutonic captors. Before the war the prisoner was known as Madame Marie Malko, the wife of a Russian junior officer. When war was declared she changed her attire, cut her hair and joined the army. All the rigors and hardships of the different campaigns and the trench life did not bother her in the least and her sex identity was a secret to all but herself. Then she was captured and along with the rest of the prisoners turned over to the German sanitation corps. All the prisoners are forced to go through the disinfecting station, where they bathe and have their clothing disinfected. When Madame Malko's turn came the truth leaked out.

Real Responsibility.

Elsie's mother was very ill and one of the neighbors asked the child what she would do if her mother died. "Oh," answered Elsie, who did not realize the gravity of the situation, "I suppose I'd have to spank myself."